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I, LEANNE MYNOTT, TEAM LEADER EXAMINATION SUPPORT AND SALES hereby certify that annexed is a true copy of the Provisional specification in connection with Application No. PQ 0808 for a patent by SYDNEY GORDON LOW filed on 07 June 1999.

I further certify that the above application is now proceeding in the name of SHARINGA NETWORKS INC. pursuant to the provisions of Section 113 of the Patents Act 1990.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
AUSTRALIA
PATENT OFFICE

WITNESS my hand this
Thirtieth day of June 2000

L. Mynott

LEANNE MYNOTT
TEAM LEADER EXAMINATION
SUPPORT AND SALES

PRIORITY DOCUMENT
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Regulation 3.2

Sharinga Networks Inc.
~~Freeadsl.com.au Pty limited~~
~~SYDNEY GORDON LOW~~

A U S T R A L I A

Patents Act 1990

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION

for the invention entitled:

"A CHARGING METHOD AND SYSTEM"

The invention is described in the following statement:

A CHARGING METHOD AND SYSTEM

The present invention relates to a method and system for charging for use of a communications network, such as the Internet.

Most Internet users currently connect to the Internet via the equipment of an Internet service provider (ISP), and are charged for the time that they remain connected. The applicant has developed a method and system to provide users with access to certain content, without attracting the connection charge, as described in Australian Patent Application No. PQ0213/99. The "free" content can be provided by organisations or individuals that are considered to be affiliates or associates of the ISP. The cost of providing the connection to the free content however still needs to be recovered by the ISP. Also the affiliates, in return for providing the free content, will wish to receive information which indicates that they are deriving a benefit from the affiliation with the ISP. It is desired to provide a method and system for charging which addresses the above problems or at least provides a useful alternative to existing charging methods or systems.

In accordance with the present invention there is provided a charging method, including:

maintaining a record of content of a communications network accessed by a user of the network;

determining if said content is affiliate content;

generating a charge for an affiliate based on access of said affiliate content; and

generating a charge for said user based on access of other content of said record.

Preferably said record includes locations of a communications network which represents said content, and said determining step involves determining if said locations correspond to affiliate content.

Preferably, the method involves a plurality of said affiliate having respective affiliate content, and the charge for said affiliate is generated based on said user accessing said respective affiliate content.

Advantageously, the method further includes generating for said affiliate an affiliate record of said locations corresponding to said respective affiliate content accessed by said user. Preferably the affiliate record includes access time for each location and for each user.

Preferably said affiliate record is accessible via the communications network.

The present invention also provides a charging system, including:

means for maintaining a record of content of a communications network accessed by a user of the network;

means for determining if said content is affiliate content;

means for generating a charge for an affiliate based on access of said affiliate content; and

means for generating a charge for said user based on access of other content of said record.

A preferred embodiment of the present invention is hereinafter described, by way of example only with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a block diagram of a preferred embodiment of a communications network access system; and

Figure 2 is a flow diagram of a preferred embodiment of a charging method executed by the system.

A communications access system, as shown in Figure 1, includes a plurality of remote access servers (RASs) 4, a layer four or higher switch 6, a member profile database server 8, a web server 10 and a router 12. The RASs 4 are provided to allow the computers 14 of remote users to dial into the system using standard telecommunication lines and modems and connect to the input ports of the RASs 4, respectively. On connection to a port of an RAS 4

the user's computer 14 establishes a unique TCP session and the IP traffic for that session is switched by the switch 6. Once the user is authenticated, the user's computer 14 is allowed to access requested data on the Internet 16. The web server 10 is used to present pages to a user 14 connected to an RAS 4 and the member profile database server 8 is used in controlling authentication of the user and access to the Internet. As far as the user 14 is concerned, the equipment 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 of the access system is part of the Internet. The equipment 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 includes standard commercially available hardware and basic database, web server and Internet access software which is known to those skilled in the art and is used in the access systems of most ISPs. The switch 6 is normally used to balance the traffic handled by the RASs 4 but as described in Australian Patent Application No. PQ0213/99 the switch 6 is used to connect users to the web server 10 and then control access to the Internet 16 for the users 14 on the basis of a limited number of access profiles encoded in the switch 6. An example of a suitable switch 6 is the 700 Series Switch™ produced by Alteon WebSystems Inc. The system is the same as that described in Australian Patent Application No. PQ0213/99, except that it further includes software components executed by either the database server 8 or the web server 10 to execute the charging method described below.

On connecting to the Internet using the access system, all of the locations, or URLs, which the user 14 accesses are passed by the switch 6 and stored in the database 8 as part of a member access record. With the locations, an initial time of access is also recorded. This occurs at step 20 as shown in Figure 2. Thus for each TCP session for a user, the member access record indicates the start of the session and holds a set of locations and initial access times. The differences between the initial access times provide information on the time which a user spends at each location during the session.

When the access system is to be used as a charging system, to facilitate charging of users and affiliates who provide free content, the member access records are retrieved from the database 8 at step 22 and sequentially processed. A determination is made at step 24 as to whether the recorded locations of a member or user record correspond to affiliate locations. Affiliate locations are those locations on the Internet 16 or web server 10 designated by URLs which hold free content of parties affiliated with the provider of the system. If the location is

not an affiliate location, then this is reported at step 26 and a charge record compiled for the user based on the user's access of the locations in the member access record which are not affiliate locations. The charge may be a standard flat rate charge or a time rate charge based on the time of access, or any other charging basis which may be employed by ISPs to charge users.

If it is determined at step 24 that a location is an affiliate location, then this is reported at step 28 and details of the access of the affiliate location retained in order to charge the affiliate. An affiliate record is generated at step 30 based on the captured data which would include the affiliate locations accessed, the access times, and the period of time for which the locations are accessed, together with identifying details concerning the user accessing the locations. The affiliate record is stored on the database 8 and can be accessed as part of a secure web site on the web server 10 for affiliates. The data held in the affiliate records can be reported to the affiliates in various formats on the secure web site. The affiliates can be charged automatically at step 28 based on time rates for access or other charging schemes based on the user's access of the affiliate locations. The charge can also be determined and rendered after subsequent processing of the affiliate record. The charges can be passed on to members and affiliates in various ways, such as by invoicing or electronic credit card transactions.

The above charging method and system is particularly advantageous as it establishes for ISPs an entirely different charging model to that which is presently exploited. Content providers, i.e. affiliates, can be charged as well as users who connect to the Internet. This is also particularly advantageous for users as they are provided with access to content free of charge. The content providers are also provided with detailed information by the affiliate record concerning the benefit they are deriving from providing the content. The actual locations accessed and the user details are provided to the content providers. As the access system has access profiles attached to each user, these profile details can also be provided to content providers in the affiliate records to provide further information on the users accessing their content.

Many modifications will be apparent for those skilled in the art without departing from the scope of the present invention as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

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DATED this 7th day of June, 1999

Sharinga Networks Inc.

~~Freeonline.com.au Pty. limited~~

~~SYDNEY GORDON LOW~~

By his Patent Attorneys

DAVIES COLLISON CAVE

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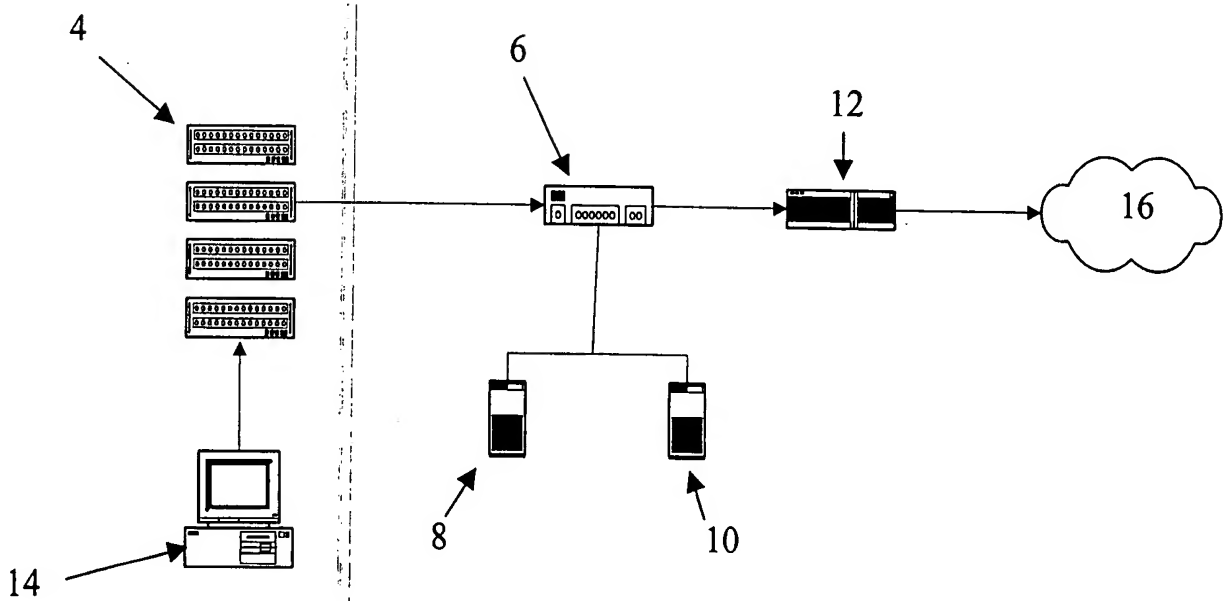

Figure 1

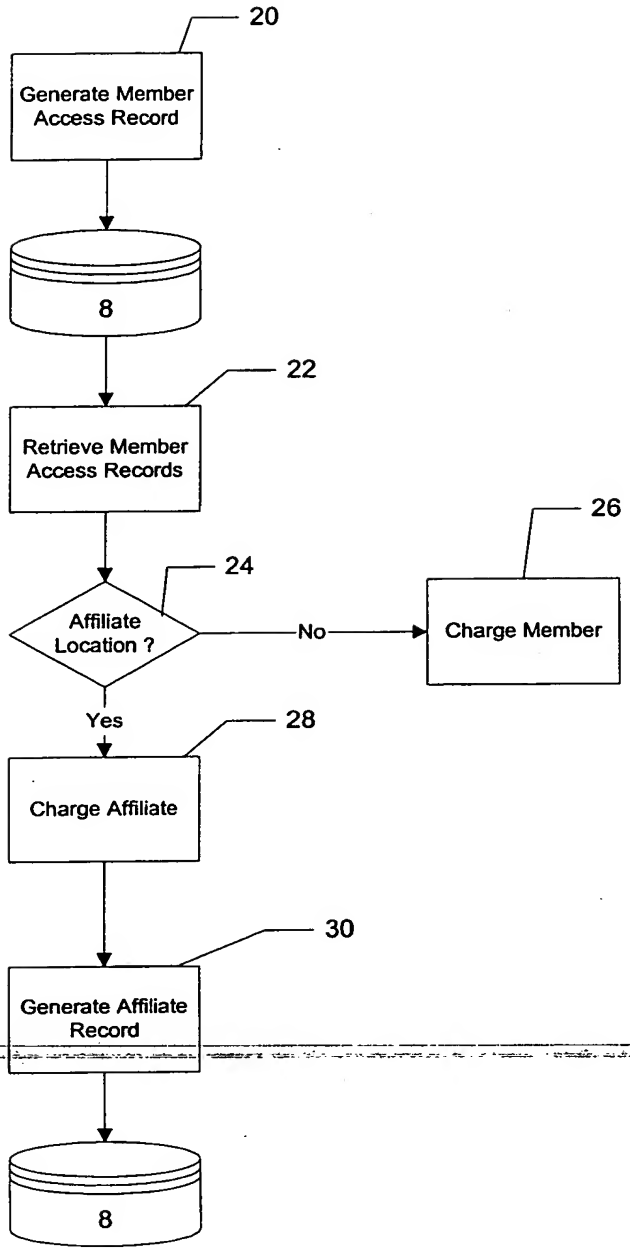
20
Generate Member Access Record
8
22
Retrieve Member Access Records
26
24
Affiliate Location ?
No
Charge Member
Yes
28
Charge Affiliate
30
Generate Affiliate Record
8

Figure 2